出售八个物理方程的命名权

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摘要: 我有八个还没有名字的物理方程,现在打算把每个方程的命名权出售,每个方程的最低价为 10kg 黄金,每三年我会查看一次价格,然后考虑是否出售,如果你愿意出价 100kg 黄金,那么你就一定可以选择一个方程,然后给它取名字。这篇文章的内容永久有效,这篇文章的内容从公元 2021 年 10 月 26 日零点零一分钟开始生效。

关键词: 万有引力的解释, 电子静止质量的解释, 基本电荷的解释, 质子质量的解释。

我有八个还没有名字的物理方程,现在打算把每个方程取名字的权利出售,每个方程的最低价为 10kg 黄金,每三年我会查看一次价格,然后考虑是否出售,如果你愿意出价 100kg 黄金,那么你就一定可以选择一个你喜欢的方程,然后给它取名字,这篇文章的内容永久有效,这篇文章的内容从 2021 年 10 月 26 日零点零一分钟开始生效。

以下是八个还没有名字的物理方程,即,

其中, (c)是光速, (e_o) 是基本电荷, $[\alpha_o]$ 是精细结构常数, (R_∞) 是里德伯常数, (a_o) 是玻尔半径, (m_{atom}) 是基本原子质量, (m_e) 是电子静止质量, (G_N) 是万有引力常数, (r_e) 是电子半径, (r_{atom}) 是质子半径。

参考文献: 1, https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4779601,

- 2, https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5059941,
- 3, https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4518870.

Sale of naming rights for eight physical equations

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Abstract: I have eight unnamed physical equations. Now I plan to sell the naming rights for each equation. The minimum price for each equation is 10kg gold. I will check the price every three years and consider whether to sell it. If you are willing to bid 100kg gold, then you can definitely choose an equation and give it a name. The content of this article is valid forever. The content of this article will be effective from 00:01 on October 26, 2021.

Key words: The explanation of universal gravitation, the explanation of the rest mass of the electron, the explanation of the basic charge, the explanation of the mass of the proton.

I have eight unnamed physical equations. Now I plan to sell the naming rights for each equation. The minimum price for each equation is 10kg gold. I will check the price every three years and consider whether to sell it. If you are willing to bid 100kg gold, then you can definitely choose an equation and give it a name. The content of this article is valid forever. The content of this article will be effective from 00:01 on October 26, 2021.

The following are eight physical equations without names, that is,

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$$\begin{cases} 1, \frac{(m_e)(R_\infty)(G_N)}{(a_0)} = 2\pi(m_e)[\alpha_o](c) \;, \\ 2, \frac{(e_o)(R_\infty)}{4\pi(\epsilon_0)(a_0)} = (c) \;, \\ 3, \frac{1}{2}(m_e)[\alpha_o]^2(c)^2 = \frac{(m_{atom})(c)^2}{2\pi(R_\infty)} \;, \\ 4, \frac{(e_o)^2(R_\infty)}{4\pi(\epsilon_0)(a_0)} = \frac{(m_e)(R_\infty)(G_N)}{(K_B)} \;, \\ 5,2\pi(\mu_B)(m_e) = (m_e)(R_\infty)^2(G_N) * (m_e)(R_\infty)^2(G_N) \;, \\ 6, \frac{(m_{atom})(c)^2}{(r_{atom})} = \frac{[\alpha_o](c)(r_e)(2\pi)^4}{(a_0)} \;, \\ 7, \frac{(e_o)}{2(r_{atom})} = (R_\infty)^3(a_0)^3(2)^3(2\pi)^6, \\ 8, \frac{(m_e)[\alpha_o]^2(c)^2}{2(r_e)} = (c)2(r_{atom})(2\pi)^4, \end{cases}$$

Where (c) is the Speed of light, (e_0) is the Elementary charge, $[\alpha_0]$ is the Fine structure constant, (\mathbf{R}_{∞}) is the Rydberg constant, (\mathbf{a}_{0}) is the Bohr radius, $(\mathbf{m}_{\mathrm{atom}})$ is the Basic atomic mass, (\mathbf{m}_e) is the Electron rest mass, (\mathbf{G}_N) is the Gravitational constant, (r_e) is the Radius of electron, (r_{am}) is the Radius of proton.

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